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USSR Report

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-31 JULY

14-17 July

LD180503 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-17 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 July

In Odessa Oblast, the harvest of early cereals and pulse crops is in full swing. To date grain has been cut on 500,000 hectares--more than half the whole area. (0600 GMT)

In Saratov Oblast, winter crops have been harvested on 300,000 hectares. First threshing is demonstrating the truth that winter rye and wheat in the dry southeast give a guaranteed harvest regardless of weather conditions. (0600 GMT)

Grain harvesting has begun in Orodno and Minsk Oblasts of Belorussia. Mass grain harvesting has also started in Kaliningrad Oblast.

The annual plan for procurement of coarse fodder has already been fulfilled by nearly 90 percent in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast in Tajikistan. (0700 GMT)

Grain sales have begun in Donetsk Oblast. So far 100,000 tons have been delivered. The oblast plans to sell 766,000 tons of grain to the state. (1500 GMT)

A competition among grain growers in Uzbekistan has been held. The grain harvest is nearing completion in the republic. Grain has already been harvested on 95 percent of the total area. (1500 GMT)

15 July

Ukrainian farmers have harvested half the sown area. In Podmoskovye the harvest has begun. (0400 GMT)

Farmers of Aktyubinskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan have begun harvesting grain. Two million hectares has been allotted to wheat and barley here. Mass

harvesting of grains has been completed in Taldy Kurgan and Uralsk Oblasts. Farmers of Chimkent Oblast are completing the harvesting of cereals. (1230 GMT)

Ukrainian farms are starting harvesting corn. Corn occupies over 5.5 million hectares this year in the republic. (2230 GMT)

16 July

Kuban farmers have delivered 2 million tons of grain to procurement points to date. (0204 GMT)

Grain has been harvested on first 500,000 hectares in Saratov Oblast. (0430 GMT)

Harvesting has started in Bashkiriya. Grain is to be harvested from more than 3 million hectares. (1530 GMT)

17 July

Orenburg has started grain deliveries to procurement points. Winter rye occupies 400,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Mass threshing has begun in Orel Oblast. (1500 GMT)

In the Ukraine plowing has been completed on one-third of the area for winter crops. (1500 GMT)

Sowing is underway again in the Crimea. (1530 GMT)

Despite rain, harvest is proceeding in organized manner in Belgorod Oblast. The harvest of cereals on half the grain area has been completed. More than 150,000 tons of grain have been delivered to procurement points. (2000 GMT)

18-20 July

LD210120 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18-20 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 July

Tambov Oblast has begun harvesting winter rye. Rainy weather has caused laying of crops, making harvesting difficult, but morale is high. (0200 GMT)

Belgorod harvest is going well despite rain. Early grains have been garnered from almost half the total area. Over 150,000 tons have been delivered to procurement points. (0400 GMT)

In Orenburg Oblast harvesting is gathering momentum. Winter rye is being cut first. More than 4 million hectares of grain is to be harvested in the oblast. (0430 GMT)

Machine operators in Bryansk are harvesting in difficult weather conditions. They grew quite a good harvest of winter wheat and rye, but some of the spring crops did not survive the May drought. Sparse and short-stemmed, they are difficult to harvest even by direct combine method. To minimize losses, machine operators are cutting at the lowest level. (0600 GMT)

19 July

In Stavropol Kray 1 million tons of grain has been sent to elevators. Threshing of wheat has been completed on 1.5 million hectares. (0001 GMT)

In the Tatar ASSR 1.5 million tons of hay, 350,000 tons of early silage and 60,000 tons of grass meal and cuttings have been laid in. Frequent rains and tornado winds are making work difficult, but the elements are being fought through good labor organization and efficient use of machinery. (0200 GMT)

In Kurgan Oblast half the area under natural and perennial grasses has been mown. Haymaking is made difficult by frequent torrential rains. Particularly badly affected are the eastern rayons where additional measures for fodder procurement are being taken. During the period of mass haymaking, the entire population able to work goes out to the meadows. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast need to procure more than 600,000 tons of hay.

Harvesting of grain in the Kuban is drawing to an end. The third million ton of grain is being sold to the state. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting of cereals is nearing completion in Chechen-Ingush ASSR. Now 90 percent of the grain has been harvested. (0600 GMT)

In Kazakhstan grain and cereals have been harvested from 1.6 million hectares. Wheat and barley is being cut and threshed in eight oblasts of the republic. The rate of harvesting is substantially higher than last year, and grain output is almost double that of last year. (0800 GMT)

The first 300,000 tons grain of the new harvest has arrived at the elevators in Voronezh Oblast. Pea planting this year occupies 310,000 hectares in the oblast and 75,000 tons of peas have already been delivered to procurement points. (1100 GMT)

Winter and spring crops have been harvested on the first 200,000 hectares in Belorussia. Farms continue to lay in fodder from second-cutting grasses. Over 3 million tons hay and 5.5 million tons of haylage has already been laid in--85 and 100 percent, respectively, of the targets. (1330 GMT)

20 July

Ten percent of the area sown in grain remains to be harvested in Azerbaijan; over 1 million tons of grain has been harvested to date. (0430 GMT)

Almost 5 million tons of fodder has been procured to date in Uzbekistan. (0430 GMT)

Fodder procurement is proceeding at rapid rates in Kazakhstan. Over the past week, grasses have been cut on an area of 3 million hectares. As compared with last year, farms have already laid in 2.5 million tons more hay for the winter. Six out of 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan have already considerably overfulfilled their annual plan for haylage. (1530 GMT)

21-23 July

LD250228 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21-23 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 July

While continuing to thresh winter wheat and rye, machine operators in southern rayons of Saratov Oblast have begun harvesting barley. Barley covers 1.7 million hectares here. (0200 GMT)

The highest harvesting indices have been achieved in the past week. Cereals have been harvested on 6.7 million hectares and threshed on an area of 6.5 million hectares. Farms in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, in Rostov, Crimea, Odessa and other oblasts are near to completing the harvest. Mass harvesting of grain is underway in the forest steppe regions of the Ukraine, in the south of Belorussia, in Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts. Farmers of the Baltic states, Bashkiriya, Orenburg Oblasts have begun reaping grain crops. Hay cutting is proceeding simultaneously with the harvest. Grain growers around the country have promised to procure enough quantity of hay and haylage for all livestock this year. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting has started in the West Urals. Cutting of winter rye began in Perm Oblast today; it covers about 250,000 hectares in Prikamye. (1100 GMT)

Bryansk Oblast: grain is being harvested from 100,000 hectares per day. (1100 GMT)

After-harvest crops at present occupy about 2 million hectares on the country's farms, according to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. They are mainly fodder crops and vegetables. More than half of the total is in the Ukraine. (1100 GMT)

Winter crop sowing began in the country today; the first thousands of hectares of winter rye have been sown in Predural'ye. (1100 GMT)

In the extreme south of Kazakhstan, in Chimkent Oblast, farmers are now threshing the harvest on the last thousands of hectares of their grain fields. Eight oblasts in the republic are now harvesting. Grain and pulse crops have been reaped here to date on almost 2 million hectares, which is almost 700,000 hectares more than this time last year. (1330 GMT)

Kiev Oblast: A second cut of perennial grasses is underway. The first cut gave almost 400,000 tons of hay more than last year. (1530 GMT)

A drought lasting almost a month in the rayons of Western Georgia has been followed by torrential rains, which have fallen in recent days in practically the whole subtropical zone of the republic. Farms and industrial enterprises have suffered damage. Rivers have burst their banks. Fields and vineyards have been flooded. In a number of rayons bridges have been destroyed and roads swept away. Local committees have been set up to eliminate the consequences of the bad weather. Equipment and building materials are being sent. (1800 GMT)

22 July

In Tselinograd Oblast in Kazakhstan, haycutting is coming to an end. To date almost 900,000 tons of hay, that is three-quarters of the planned total, have been cut in the oblast. (0204 GMT)

Saratov Oblast grain procurement proceeding well. In all, 300,000 tons of grain has been procured. (0400 GMT)

Mordovian farmers are harvesting grain crops; so far, grain has been cut from the first 50,000 hectares. (0430 GMT)

In the last 24 hours 55,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators of Saratov Oblast. In total 300,000 tons of grain have been delivered. (1300 GMT)

Mechanizers of Omsk Oblast are procuring the second million tons of coarse and succulent fodder. (1300 GMT)

23 July

Osh Oblast farmers are the first in Kirghiziya to harvest seed of perennial grasses. About 50,000 hectares altogether are occupied in the republic this year by alfalfa seed. (0100 GMT)

Mass laying-in of fodder is continuing in Kirghiziya: The figure so far is 2 million [presumably tons]. Plans and pledges for production of protein-rich haylage have already been overfulfilled. Plans for the manufacture of vitaminized grassmeal are also close to completion. Work is well organized in Talas Oblast, though rates of fodder procurement have dropped lately in the Chu Valley. (0900 GMT)

Bashkiria: Mass harvesting of peas, rye and barley has begun, and in southern rayons they are being threshed. Grain crops are to be harvested from an area of over 3 million hectares in the republic. Grain is now being sold to the state, the first few hundred tons having reached procurement points today. (1100 GMT)

Bashkhir ASSR: Farmers today started mass cutting of peas, rye, barley. Threshing of these has also started in southern rayons. Grain crops in the republic have to be gathered from an area of more than 3 million hectares. Sales of grain to the state have also begun. (1300 GMT)

Tatar ASSR: Cutting of peas and winter rye has started in southern rayons. These crops have to be gathered from an area of more than 2 million hectares. (1300 GMT)

24-25 July

LD260530 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24-25 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 July

Harvesting early grain and pulse crops is entering the final stage in Belgorod Oblast, with three-quarters of all crops threshed. More than 400,000 tons of grain are already in state granaries; sale of grain continues. (0204 GMT)

Farms in southern rayons of Orenburg Oblast have started mass harvesting of grain crops. The oblast's elevators and bread grain reception points have received 50,000 tons of grain in the new harvest. (0600 GMT)

Already 3 million tons of grain have been delivered to reception points in the Ukraine. (1100 GMT)

Reaping has been finished in the Crimea. Sales of grain are going briskly. (1500 GMT)

Stavropol Kray: Cereals have been cut on 90 percent of the area. (1530 GMT)

Haymaking is in its closing stages in Mordovia; the weather is unstable and rainy. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on 96 percent of the total area. (1750 GMT)

25 July

One million tons of hay--two-thirds of the planned amount--have been prepared in Novosibirsk Oblast. (0001 GMT)

The 100,000th ton of grain has been laid in in Ryazan Oblast state granaries. Harvest of early grain crops have been completed in northern parts of Kirovabad Oblast. Harvest begins today in farms of Mari non-chernozem zone. After heavy rains this will not be an easy task. (0400 GMT)

In the Kazakh SSR 10 out of 12 oblasts are harvesting. Grain crops are now being reaped by farmers of Aktyubinsk, Semipalatinsk and East Kazakhstan Oblasts. To date grain has been cut on 2 million hectares. Chimkent Oblast farms are completing threshing. (0600 GMT)

Issy-kul Oblast today begins the harvest of grain. It is estimated that the yield will be at least 30 quintals per hectare. (0700 GMT)

Summing up the overall progress of harvesting in the country, Boris P. Parshin, deputy chief of the Agricultural Ministry's main grain crops administration, reports that to date grain crops have been cut on approximately 32 million hectares and of these, about 80 percent has been threshed. (0810 GMT)

Rye harvesting is beginning in Yaroslavl and Ivanovo Oblasts. Daily the harvesting front is moving by 30 to 50 km to the north. In the Ukraine, more than 18,000 combines will take part in the harvesting of sugar beet, and about 100,000 trucks and tractor trailers are allocated to transport the sugar beet roots from the fields. On the whole in the Ukraine the condition of sugar beet plantations is satisfactory, the average weight of the roots is higher than at this time last year. (1100 GMT)

Azerbaijan: To date, 95 percent of the grain crops area has been cut and threshed. More than 1 million tons of grain has been obtained. The majority of farms have already fulfilled their tasks. About 285,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state, which is nearly 99 percent of the planned amount. (1330 GMT)

Saratov Oblast: Grain is arriving today at the oblast elevators on account of the second 500,000 tons [as heard]. Farms are delivering daily 70,000 tons of winter rye and wheat, and barley. (1530 GMT)

Tula Oblast: The first 500,000 tons of the new harvest's grain have been delivered to the grain procurement centers. (1530 GMT)

The harvest of cereals and bean crops has been completed in Krasnodar Kray. On considerable areas partial or complete resowing was necessary, and some of the grain area was sown for bean crops. Cereals ripened 2 weeks earlier than usual and they were largely harvested selectively. More than 1,000 complexes worked on the harvest. Kuban farmers have resolved to sell the state 4,260,000 tons of grain--the first 2 million tons were delivered in mid-July. (1630 GMT)

The first million metric tons of grain delivered to granaries by state farms in Volgograd Oblast. (1750 GMT)

26-27 July

LD300706 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26-27 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

26 July

Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on 100,000 hectares in Ulyanovsk Oblast, which is approximately one-tenth of the whole area. The cutting of winter rye has begun in Kurgan Oblast. The area sown to rye is about 30,000 hectares, which is more than last year. (0204 GMT)

Grain harvest has begun in Tatariya. Tamboc Oblast farmers are selling their second 100,000 tons of grain to the state. (0400 GMT)

All rayons in Kuybyshev Oblast are now harvesting; so far 300,000 hectares of grain and leguminous crops have been cut. Orlov Oblast farms have sold over 200,000 tons of grain to the state so far; the pledge is 630,000 tons. (0600 GMT)

Eleven of the 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan are carrying out harvest work. To date barley and wheat have been harvested on 2,320,000 hectares in the republic. Harvest work started today in Dzhezkazgan Oblast. (1000 GMT)

Harvesting of grain and vegetables and the laying in of fodder has ended on the Don. Drought has set in in the east and part of the north of the oblast. As the last grain was being threshed, the ground was prepared for winter sowing. (1100 GMT)

Novomoskovskiy Rayon in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast has delivered 23,000 tons of wheat to procurement centers. (1750 GMT)

The mid-Volga region today began harvesting grain. Grain crops are to be reaped and threshed on more than 1 million hectares. The harvesting of grain is ending in the Ukraine; grain is being threshed on up to 400,000 hectares daily. Tula Oblast: 250,000 hectares of grain have been reaped to date, which is almost one-third of the area sown. (1800 GMT)

In Kuybyshev Oblast the first 100,000 tons of grain has been delivered to state stores, mainly winter wheat and rye. In the USSR almost one-quarter of the grain area has been harvested. (2230 GMT)

27 July

Over 2 million tons of fodder have been laid in Kirghizia. (0100 GMT)

Grain and pulse crops have been reaped from 250,000 hectares in Penza Oblast. (0204 GMT)

Mass harvesting of grains is under way in all rayons of Chuvashiya. The first 100,000 tons of grain have been laid in in Kuybyshev Oblast. (0400 GMT)

Grasses have been cut on 20 million hectares to date in Kazakhstan--two-thirds of the area. Over 500,000 hectares of various grasses are cut daily. Karaganda and Tselinograd Oblasts are doing especially well. Corn for silage harvesting has started in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. The crop covers over 160,000 hectares. Tambov Oblast has to date procured 250,000 tons of hay, almost three times more than was laid in by this time last year. (0600 GMT)

In the Ukraine more than 1.7 million hectares of sugar beet are to be harvested. More than half of the sugar beet is in good condition and over a third is in satisfactory condition. (1530 GMT)

Despite rainy weather, the rates of harvesting in recent days have not fallen. Grain is being harvested daily over more than 1 million hectares. The most extensive harvesting in recent days was in Volgograd, Saratov, Voronezh, and Kursk Oblast. Grain harvest was completed in 2 weeks by farmers in Kuban. In Rostov and Stavropol Kray the harvest is also practically complete. Farms in Pskov, Kurgan, and Perm Oblasts and Mari and Chuvash Autonomous Republics are now harvesting as well as western Siberia. (2304 GMT)

28-29 July

LD310430 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28-29 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 July

Preparations have started on kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the forthcoming winter sowing. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture has reported that 56 percent of the seeds needed for sowing have currently been prepared. This work must be accelerated in all areas where sowing starts earlier. The rates of plowing for winter sowing are better than last year. About 20 million hectares of fields have been prepared. This is almost one-half of the total winter sowing area. However, in a number of places work is being held up because of the absence of spare parts. Their dispatch is being delayed by the Altay Tractor Works. (0100 GMT)

Uralsk Oblast, Kazakhstan, has completed the threshing of grain crops on 500,000 hectares. Work is proceeding rapidly despite frequent rain. In Orenburg Oblast 200,000 tons of grain have been delivered to elevators. (1000 GMT)

News of the country's agro-industrial complex: As of today Volgograd Oblast has sold over 1 million tons of grain to the state. In southern

Belorussia many farms are concluding their harvesting work. The final stages have been difficult due to prolonged rain which has beaten down the already flattened grain crops. In Kirgizia mass fodder preparation is under way; 500,000 hectares of sown and natural grasses have been cut. Grain crops occupy 500,000 hectares. In Volgograd Oblast heavy rain has delayed harvesting somewhat but many farms have completed the work and overfulfilled the grain production plan. In Kirgizia grain crops have been harvested from 250,000 hectares. Harvesting has ended in valley regions of Osh Oblast and the Chu Valley; harvesting has now begun in Talas and Issyk-Kul Oblasts. In the Crimea and in several other southern oblasts of the Ukraine there has been very dry weather for many months. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting work is proceeding considerably faster than last year in grain areas of Orenburg Oblast, thanks to the introduction of collective contracting by drivers and the centralization of transport operations. In Chimkent Oblast the laying-in of seeds for winter and spring sowing was completed today. Over 100,000 tons of them are intensive varieties; for instance, the recently regionally tested barley variety "Zaved," which yields up to 60 quintals per hectare of grain, and more seeds of "Yuzhnokazakhstanskiy-43" barley, which also gives high yields, have been put into store. The sowing of late vegetables has been completed in Turkmenistan. A further 3,000 hectares in the Karakum Canal zone has been assimilated for cultivation. (1530 GMT)

Blagodarnenskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray: Grain procurements have been completed. More than 100,000 tons of grain have been dispatched to elevators. (1800 GMT)

Farms of south Kazakhstan have started harvesting silage crops. Voronezh Oblast elevators have received 700,000 tons of grain from the new harvest. More than one-seventh of this consists of the early crop of peas. The pea fields in the oblast consist of 310,000 hectares, the largest in the Russian Federation. In Uzbekistan 5 million tons of fodder for livestock have been procured since the beginning of the harvest. (2004 GMT)

29 July

A good cereals harvest has been obtained this year by Osh Oblast farmers, Kirghizia. They have been able to overfulfill the state plan for this year and cover their debt of the last 2 years. Around 20,000 tons of wheat and barley have been received by the state from Osh Oblast farmers. Fodder procurement continues in the Kama area. Farms have already stored 350,000 tons of hay. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting is beginning in Archangel and Kaliningrad Oblasts. Kaliningrad machine operators have prepared well for the harvest. Cutting of grain is being completed today on the first million hectares in Orenburg Oblast. (0400 GMT)

Mass cutting of grain has begun in Kaliningrad Oblast. A successful start to the work was seriously hindered by rain and wind. The grain is now being gathered selectively and combines have been fitted with special attachments to deal with flattened crops. By this morning grain has been threshed on 15 percent of the area in the oblast. Harvesting has begun in the upper Volga region. Grain is being gathered and flax-pulling is in progress, which is the leading technical crop in Kalinin Oblast. Many farms in the oblast have already completed the laying-in of hay and haylage for public livestock. Specialized farms in the Ukraine today began mass threshing of perennial grass seeds plants, using special attachments to combines and carefully sealing vehicles to prevent losses. Seed is to be gathered from an area of 666,000 hectares in the republic, which is 100,000 hectares more than last year. (1530 GMT)

Harvesting of grain crops has begun in Arkhangelsk Oblast. A test thresh has produced a record yield for the north of the country--over 25 quintals per hectare of barley. Rye is also doing well. (2005 GMT)

In southern Kazakhstan 500,000 tons of the new harvest's grain has been delivered to the state's delivery centers. This is seven times more than in July last year. (2304 GMT)

30-31 July

LD010224 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30-31 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 July

The first 1 million tons of grain has been procured in Kazakhstan. Specialists assess the grain being delivered to be dry, clean and of a high bread-baking quality. The republic's elevators are well prepared to receive the harvest. (0004 GMT)

The fourth cut of alfalfa is under way in Surkhandarya Oblast. The aim is to obtain at least 250 quintals per hectare in total. In Saratov Oblast seed is being laid in and the soil prepared for winter. (0100 GMT)

Grain has been cut from nearly 50,000 hectares in recent days in Kuybyshev Oblast, despite difficulties caused by intermittent rain. As of today, grain and pulse crops from more than 0.5 million hectares--nearly one-third of the planned area--have been laid in swathes. Winter rye is being harvested in Kurgan Oblast. (0204 GMT)

Ukrainian farmers have finished harvesting 10 million hectares. The harvest of cereals is virtually complete in southern oblasts of the republic. All farms in the Transcarpathians and many in Kharkov, Poltava, Cherkassy and other oblasts have already fulfilled the plan for sale to the state of grain cereal crops. (0400 GMT)

To date 150,000 hectares of cereals have been harvested in Mordovia. This is a little more than one-fifth of the whole grain crop area. Farms of the republic plan to procure more than 300,000 tons of grain. Kirghiz harvest gains momentum. To date cereal crops have been harvested on 250,000 hectares in the republic, which is half of the entire sown area. Fodder procurement subbotnik taking place in Mari Republic. Already 90,000 tons of high quality hay have been procured in the republic, while the annual haylage procurement plan has been fulfilled. (0600 GMT)

In Kirghizia harvesting work is moving higher into the mountains. Selective reaping of grain began today in the central Tyan Shan, the highest area of arable farming in the republic. In Kirghizia as a whole cereals have now been cleared from half of the total sown area. (0700 GMT)

Saratov Oblast farmers have to date delivered 1 million tons of grain to state granaries. This is almost one-third of the total which the farms intend to sell this year. Half of the winter wheat delivered to elevators is of hard and valuable varieties. The farmers intend not just to fulfill the plan for the year, but also to make good the arrears which built up at the beginning of the five-year plan, thereby reaching the target for the first 3 years of the plan. Mass harvesting of barley is now in progress. Reaping of spring wheat, the main food crop, is beginning. (0730 GMT)

Stavropol Kray: Kochubeyevskoye Rayon farmers announced today that they have completed all grain deliveries to the state. Elevators in the kray have received 1.5 million tons of grain from farms altogether, which is three-quarters of the overall target. (1100 GMT)

In Donestsk Oblast work has begun today on mass harvesting of millet and buckwheat, which occupy 30,000 hectares, almost 1 and 1/2 times the area of last year. (1300 GMT)

Haymaking is in full swing in the Altay. Fodder procurement complexes have laid in 2.5 million tons of hay, haylage and vitaminized grass meal during July. (1530 GMT)

31 July

As of today, grain and pulse crops have been cut from 250,000 hectares in Ulyanovsk Oblast, which is one-quarter of the entire area under grain. (0204 GMT)

Orel Oblast farmers have given the state 300,000 tons of grain, which is slightly under one-half of the annual socialist pledges. Ryazan farmers have given the state 212,000 tons of new grain, which is one-third of the plan for the year. (0400 GMT)

Moscow and Moscow Oblast industrial enterprises have today completed deliveries of grain harvesting vehicles to rural areas of the oblast; 11,000 vehicles were sent to help transport the harvest in all rayons of the oblast. (1400 GMT)

In central Volga, the first 250,000 hectares of grain have been reaped.
(1500 GMT)

In Ryazan Oblast, 250,000 tons of grain have been gathered, which is 40 percent of the plan. Zavolzhye region harvest news: 700,000 tons of first class grain have been delivered to date here. (1800 GMT)

CSO: 1824/497

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

BRIEFS

HARVEST, FEED FIGURES--According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data for 25 July, over the country as a whole grain and pulse crops excluding corn have been cut on an area of 33.5 million hectares, which is 29 percent of the sown area. Farms in southern areas of the country are completing cutting and threshing of grain crops. The mass harvesting front is moving northwards, with harvesting now underway in the Baltic region, Belorussia, and the Russian nonchernozem region. In many areas here grain crops have been flattened and to gather it without losses requires the use of quite a lot of devices, along with getting the work done in as short a time as possible. Harvesting has coincided with feed procurement. A first cut of sown and natural grasses has been taken from 58.2 million hectares. In some republics a slower rate of work has been allowed over the past week, even though, for instance, plans for hay procurement have been only one-third fulfilled. This situation has come about in Georgia, Armenia, Moldavia, and Kirghizia. Farms in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have overfulfilled hay procurement plans. [Text] [LD272347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 83]

CSO: 1824/497

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

RSFSR FEED HARVEST PROGRESS, POTENTIAL

UDC 663.032.004.14

Haymaking, Pasturage Problems

Moscow SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO ROSSII in Russian No 5, May 83 p 39

/Article/ by G. Ukolov, chief of the Administration for Haying and Pasture Land of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Improving the Meadows and Pastures"

/Text/ The area of haying and pasture land at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Russian Federation amounts to 83 million hectares: each farm consists of an average of 3,000-4,000 hectares and for each standard head of livestock (not counting hogs or poultry) there are approximately 2 hectares. The industrial technology for meadow and pasture management requires the carrying out of drainage, irrigation and soil improvement work on a systematic basis. On the natural feed lands, fertilizers must be applied on a regular basis, haying-pasture crop rotation plans mastered and no less than three cuttings of the grass stands should be carried out. Importance is also attached to organizing the production of seed for perennial grasses in a fine manner.

Unfortunately, there are still only a few haying lands in the republic which are suitable for mechanized operations. A large portion of this land is water-logged, overgrown with undergrowth and shrubbery or cluttered with rocks. Compared to 1966 when hay was cut down on 22.5 million hectares, during the years of the 8th Five-Year Plan -- 18.6, 9th Five-Year Plan -- 15.4 and 10th Five-Year Plan -- 14.3 million hectares. The gross yields of hay from natural lands have decreased. And although the cropping power of the grasses increased during the 10th Five-Year Plan, it did not compensate for the shortfall suffered. And at the present time many kolkhozes and sovkhoses must maintain their haying and pasture lands in a condition suitable for the use of mechanized equipment, so as to be able to raise the productivity of the lands on this basis.

In a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics a noticeable increase has taken place in the production of hay from natural haying lands. And this was achieved mainly as a result of radical improvements being carried out. At the present time, on farms in Leningrad and Kaliningrad Oblasts, improvements have been carried out on one out of every two hectares of haying and pasture land, in Moscow and Bryansk Oblasts -- one out of every three and in Vladimir,

Smolensk, Chelyabinsk, Omsk and Sakhalinsk Oblasts -- on one out of every four hectares.

At the same time, 58 percent of the haying and pasture land on farms in Vologda and Kalinin Oblasts is overgrown with undergrowth, Pskov Oblast -- 61, the Karelian ASSR -- 67, the nonchernozem zone -- 33, the east-Siberian economic region -- 43 and the Far East region -- 49 percent. The plans for improving these lands are not being fulfilled from year to year. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, for example, they were fulfilled by only 25 percent on farms in Arkhangelsk, Novgorod, Ryazan, Orel, Kirov, Ulyanovsk, Kursk and Tomsk Oblasts.

A technology for clearing the lands of wood and shrubbery vegetation, stumps and rocks was developed back in the 1950's, at which time a system which included the necessary machines and mechanisms appeared. But back at that time, just as today, the system leaves a great deal to be desired: the brush cutters are not cutting down the shrubbery and undergrowth, the rock-collecting machines are not removing all of the rocks from the arable layer and the stump-pullers are removing the most fertile soil layer together with the roots. The materials gathered up by the stump-pullers do not burn up owing to the fact that they include large quantities of dirt. And the land once again becomes covered over with undergrowth. For example, rather than decreasing, the area of overgrown meadows in Vologda, Kostroma, Novgorod and Pskov Oblasts is increasing.

Meanwhile, on farms in Smolensk, Leningrad, Arkhangelsk and Kalinin Oblasts, experience has been accumulated in the winter cutting of undergrowth and brush and in summer tilling without the uprooting of stumps and roots. Such are the procedures used, for example, in Torzhokskiy Rayon in Kalinin Oblast. Here the undergrowth and brush are cut down using brush cutters and even bulldozers, when the snow cover does not exceed 50 centimeters. Then in the winter the wood bulk is raked into windrows and set aflame in the early spring. In the spring, as the soil ripens, it is tilled using heavy disk harrows in 6-8 tracks, with 40-60 tons of farmyard manure and peat and manure compost being applied.

Since the roots and stumps which are cut down to ground level are left in the soil, repeated disking is carried out instead of plowing. The soil so loosened by the disks covers the tree remnants. This makes it possible to sow perennial grasses. Root-sucking wood-underbrush vegetation is suppressed by virtue of the fact that the grasses are cut down for hay or other purposes once or twice annually. After 4-6 years have elapsed, the roots and stumps are burned up completely and the tracts of land, if there is a need for doing so, are converted into arable land.

A KRN-2 rotary mower is used for cutting down wood and undergrowth shoots. The maneuverability and productivity of this machine make it possible to cut down grass stands of any density. But unfortunately, even in the presence of such a machine the technology for carrying out soil improvement work suffers from shortcomings. An extreme need exists for developing effective methods for destroying wood vegetation. In this regard, attention should be directed to the experience accumulated at the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Gavrilovo-Posadskiy Rayon in Ivanovo Oblast. Last year, a sweep ganged with a K-700 tractor was

employed here for a summer cutting of undergrowth. The undergrowth cut down using scuffle knives dried out within the course of several weeks. True, it was separated from the sod and moved to the transport equipment manually. Once a tract was cleared, mineral and organic fertilizers were applied (at the rate of 300 cubic meters of liquid manure per hectare) and thereafter it was tilled repeatedly using heavy disk harrows, packed using water-filled rollers and sown using a mixture of perennial grasses.

It is believed that the clearing of areas necessarily requires the removal of stumps and roots, so as to prevent new shoots from appearing in the future. However, the uprooting of stumps and roots does not guarantee soil purity. Moreover, some benefit can be derived from leaving stumps and roots in the soil for the purpose of decomposing: the power expenditures for carrying out the clearing work decrease by several times and organic substances are retained in the soil.

In the zone of dry steppe regions, more than 15.5 million hectares of haying and pasture land are located on solonetz and solonchak soils. Here the chief ameliorant is salt-tolerant grasses. In order for them to grow, certain conditions are required and especially during the first year. They are created by means of so-called reclamative tilling, that is, deep loosening of the solonetz layer and working of the humus layer using cutters or heavy disk harrows in several passes. On farms in Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts and in the Altay Kray, reclamative tilling has been carried out in recent years on hundreds of thousands of hectares of saline land.

Radical improvements must be carried out on an area in excess of 9 million hectares of haying and pasture land prior to 1990, including 1.2 million hectares of drained and irrigated land. In addition, the plans call for the regrassing of 10 million hectares of haying and pasture land. The task of the farm leaders and specialists consists of achieving high quality work with minimal expenditures.

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Green Feed, Pasturage Needs

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Vladimir Mikhaylov: "Summer Pasture"]

[Text] The genetic fund for dairy and beef cattle in Russia is making it possible today to raise the production of milk and meat by a factor of 1.5. This is using the same number of animals and the same facilities and with no increase in the number of workers. The only difference being the feed. This year the grasses in the European part of Russia are growing profusely as never before: it is necessary only to cut them down for a green top dressing and feed them to the animals on a timely basis. It is understandable that the livestock breeders are striving to take full advantage of the exceptionally rich opportunities afforded by this summer's conditions: approximately 90 percent of the entire herd of large-horned cattle has been moved out onto the pastures. This has made it possible to consolidate the success achieved last

winter when the reduction in milk yields was finally brought to a halt and thereafter they began to rise. At the present time, the average daily milk yield per cow in Russia is in excess of 10 kilograms -- this is the first time that such a high indicator has been achieved over a period of several years. The republic's best farms expect to obtain two thirds of their entire production of livestock products based upon the use of pasture feed. The task of obtaining a maximum amount of return from the livestock during the period when the expenses for their maintenance are at their lowest will constitute a business-like and efficient response to the decisions handed down during the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. They were called upon to do this: to achieve high results with minimal expenditures.

The greatest results are still being realized from the pastures in Moscow, Leningrad and Kuybyshev Oblasts and in the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's. For example, it is known that there are more large-scale livestock complexes in Moscow Oblast than in a majority of the other oblasts and yet only 5 percent of the herd is kept on indoor maintenance -- this is one half as much as the average for Russia. If not all of the cows, then at least the newly-calved ones are necessarily assigned to summer camps here, with individual herds being formed from them. That portion of the herd which for one reason or another is presently being maintained at winter farms is also not left without green feed. In this regard, the experience accumulated in Neklinovskiy Rayon in Rostov Oblast is deserving of attention. Here the public herd (80 percent) is maintained at large-scale complexes, the pastures are inadequate and yet the cows are fed 15-20 kilograms of alfalfa, sainfoin and rape on three feedings daily.

Unfortunately, the inertia of having fallen behind has not been overcome in all areas coincidental with the commencement of the pasture period: by the end of June, the milk yields in Krasnoyarsk Krai and Irkutsk Oblast were lower than those for last year. Yes and the weather has not indulged the Siberian farmers: the cold weather persisted longer than usual. Nevertheless the livestock breeders did not make full use of their available potential: in some areas, they were late in equipping and placing their summer camps in operation, they did not display sufficient concern for their personnel or daily routine, political-educational work was neglected on many farms and only rarely did the farm leaders and representatives of party and soviet organs visit their distant pastures. The results were higher in those areas where the work was better organized -- for example, in the Altay and in Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts.

In the fattening of large-horned cattle, there were also unjustified declines in the indicators, caused by certain objective conditions. At the present time, the daily weight increases could be raised to 900-1,000 grams per head and yet they still remain at only one half this amount. This is the average for Russia. Up until recently, such weight increases were on the order of 200-300 grams or even lower in Astrakhan, Volgograd Oblasts, in the Kalmyk ASSR and on a majority of the farms in the north Caucasus.

Experience has shown that brigade contracts serve as a reliable means for combating poor organization. The force of collective responsibility for common endeavors, as emphasized once again during the recent June Plenum of the

CPSU Central Committee, provides for better control over the production of each worker. Under brigade contract conditions, many problems previously handled by a sovkhoz director or kolkhoz chairman are now being solved by the collective itself. This long ago proved its worth in actual practice. Nevertheless, no more than 6-8 percent of the large-horned cattle are being maintained within the sphere of activity of collectives which operate on the basis of brigade contracts.

Today milk procurements could be increased considerably on the basis of higher farm marketability: similar to last year, a considerable portion of the products spoil before ever reaching the consumer. Why is this? The chief reason lies in the fact that there are insufficient refrigeration units and those which are available are not always in a good state of repair. In the Udmurt ASSR, for example, there were 377 prior to the onset of the pasture season, but only 216 were in operating condition. This was largely the fault of the Sel'khoztekhnika associations: as usual, they decline to service the equipment in the summer camps and on the farms, particularly during those months when such work and a high level of efficiency are required. In the Mordocian ASSR, the republic's Sel'khoztekhnika association generally refused to provide any assistance to the livestock breeders and, as a result, many items of equipment are not in working condition in Mordovia: 40 percent of the refrigeration machines, 60 percent of the milk storage receptacles, one half of all milk pumps and of 15 farm dairy units scheduled to be placed in operation this year, 10 were not made available. In this regard, maximum encouragement should be given to the example set by the Kuybyshev Oblast Agroindustrial Association: its council succeeded in ensuring that master trouble-shooters and repair mechanics of Sel'khoztekhnika exercised constant control over all of the mechanisms available to the livestock breeders today.

During the summer, all types of shortages become chronic in nature. The USSR Minkhimprom /Ministry of the Chemical Industry/, for example, is not satisfying all of the requirements of the livestock breeders for disinfecting agents. There is a shortage of filtering materials and specialized clothing, including raincoats. This year the requests for milk cans are being satisfied by only one third.

Such lack of support is often accompanied by poor organization of milk deliveries. Articles have already appeared in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA concerning serious reductions in milk shipments. Facts of this type are coming to us in the form of new reports. The task consists of converting over to accepting livestock products in the areas where they are produced. This conversion is being carried out most successfully in Kirov, Voronezh and Leningrad Oblasts. And conversely, the enterprises of RSFSR Minmyasomolprom /Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry/ appear to be in no hurry to undertake new responsibilities. A number of enterprises of Minavtotrans /Ministry of Motor Transport/ stand to be reproached for the same reason. In Penza Oblast, for example, the drivers of milk trucks were not trained to accept the output on an independent basis and thus quite often its quality, just as in the past, is determined at the creameries.

The condition of the pastures is arousing considerable concern. In recent years, they have been employed less and less in a number of regions: they are becoming overgrown with undergrowth and trees and thus are deteriorating in

value. A mineral top dressing is being applied to only 3 percent of the natural feed lands, with only 3 quintals of mineral fertilizer being applied per hectare. Last year the enterprises of USSR Minvodkhoz /Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources/ and RSFSR Minvodkhoz did not cope with their plans for radical and surface improvements to haying and pasture lands in either one rayon or one oblast. A number of measures are being undertaken at the present time to correct the situation, but the aquicultural organizations are extremely reluctant to undertake work that is unprofitable for them.

The opinion has been expressed that the highly specialized positions taken by Glavnechernozemvodstroy are not entirely correct. Last year its subunits fulfilled their plan for improving meadows and pastures by only 25 percent. This year it has been tasked with the reclamation of natural lands; this will consist mainly of soil improvement work on an area of 470,000 hectares. The leaders of Glavnechernozemvodstroy appear to be in no hurry to carry out this task: instead they are concentrating their efforts on correcting it and decreasing the extent of the task by 50 percent.

The failure to evaluate the pastures properly derives for the most part from a lack of attention being given to the economic side of the problem. There are still farms where very little concern is being displayed for reducing production costs and thus at times they forget that it is impossible to obtain cheap milk and meat if use is not made, to the maximum possible degree, of cheap pasture feed during the pasture period. It bears mentioning that neither the CSA nor the agricultural administrations are as yet taking into account the productivity of the natural pastures.

And how does one explain the fact that the republic's cultivated pasture areas are decreasing in size? In many oblasts they have been rejected outright and if they are being retained in their former quality then it turns out that they are not being operated properly: the fodder is being consumed in large amounts, by plots, the grasses are not being mowed on a timely basis and a mineral fertilizer top dressing is not being applied following each grazing period. Why is this occurring? Perhaps experience has proven that long-term cultivated pastures have not proved their worth. By no means! In the Tatar ASSR, for example, where irrigation is carried out over large areas and water supply irrigation has been mastered, they are furnishing 54 quintals of feed units per hectare.

Even today the natural haying and pasture lands occupy more than 80 million hectares in our republic. These truly vast areas conceal inexhaustible resources and they must be mastered and multiplied. We must obtain from the pastures not only that which they provide of their own volition but also that which is possible to obtain from them based upon economically sound investments in them.

Concerns of APK Commission

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 12 Jul 83 p 2

/Article: "Greater Concern for Feed"/

/Excerpt/ During a regular meeting of the commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers concerned with the problems of the agroindustrial

complex, which convened on 11 July, a report was delivered by the 1st deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers L.B. Yerminev on the work carried out by republic organs in connection with ensuring fulfillment of the procurement plans for coarse and succulent feeds.

It was mentioned that the majority of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of autonomous republics, krais and oblasts in the RSFSR, by skilfully maneuvering their labor resources and equipment, achieved high rates in the procurement of feed. At the same time, the farms in Ivanova, Kalinin, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Kirov, Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and in the Chuvash, Kabardino-Balkarsk and North Ossetian Autonomous Republics fulfilled their hay procurement plans by less than 20 percent and stored away only a small amount of haylage.

The principal reason for the falling behind in the harvesting of grasses is the low organization of labor and poor use of forage harvesting equipment. Proper attention is not being given to the quality of the feed in a number of areas. The plans for the placing in operation of silage and haylage installations, hay storehouses and other feed storehouses are not being fulfilled in a number of areas.

The commission of the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers concerned with the problems of the agroindustrial complex and the councils of republic (ASSR), kray and oblast agroindustrial associations, guided by the instructions handed down by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, have been tasked with undertaking measures aimed at intensifying the feed procurement rates and concentrating attention on improving the quality and preservation of the feed. When necessary, the able-bodied population of cities and industrial centers must be attracted to participating in the feed procurement work.

Instructions have been issued to USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, USSR Minsel'khoz /Ministry of Agriculture/, Minzhivmash, Minkhimprom /Ministry of the Chemical Industry/ and other ministries and departments calling upon them to undertake measures aimed at accelerating the deliveries of forage harvesting equipment, spare parts and materials.

During the commission's meeting, a report was delivered on the introduction of collective contracts at farms in Sverdlovsk Oblast by the chairman of the oblast agroindustrial association A.N. Nesterov and the director of the Manchazhskiy Sovkhoz V.A. Rogozhkin.

It was emphasized that a great amount of work has been carried out in the oblast in connection with improving the progressive forms for organization and wages. During 1983, approximately one half of the forage crop areas, two thirds of the vegetable sowings and one third of the grain sowings are being assigned to subunits which operate on the basis of collective contracts. In the case of contractual brigades and teams, the cropping power of the agricultural crops and labor productivity are higher and production costs lower than in other collectives.

The commission gave its approval for the work carried out by the agricultural organs in Sverdlovsk Oblast in connection with introducing the collective contracts into operations and it directed attention to the shortcomings still

existing in this work. The recommendation was made to have the commissions of presidiums of union republic councils of ministers concerned with the problems of the agroindustrial complex to exercise constant control over the introduction of the collective contract in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production operations, with special attention being given to the formation of labor collectives on a voluntary basis, to assigning them crop rotation plans and crop groupings for an extended period of time and to the use of progressive wage principles.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

RAPE SEED PRODUCTION ADVANCED IN UKRAINE

Moscow ZAKUPKI SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH PRODUKTOV in Russian No 6, Jun 83 pp 16-17

/Article by V. Slabkiy, chief state inspector for procurements and quality of agricultural products for Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast: "Rape: Both For Oil and Feed"/

/Text/ The country's food program calls for greater attention to be given to oil-bearing crops, which can be used in place of fat of animal origin and which serve as an important source for supplementing plant protein. Among these crops, a great amount of attention is being given to rape, the seed production of which must be raised to 0.5 million tons in 1985 and to 1.5 million tons in 1990.

Guided by the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks defined in the food program, the party, soviet and agricultural and procurement organs in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast have concentrated their attention on increasing the production and procurements of rape seed and they have achieved definite successes.

In 1982, for having won the all-union socialist competition for increasing the production and procurements of seed for oil-bearing crops, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast was awarded the challenge red banner of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, with a monetary bonus of 15,000 rubles.

In August of last year, in the interest of ensuring fulfillment of the plan for selling rape seed to the state during 1983, the oblast's farms sowed elite and 1st reproduction seed on 4,400 hectares and vowed to obtain 20-25 quintals of rape seed from each hectare.

Rape is not inferior to sunflowers in terms of oil percentage (42-48 percent) and actually surpasses them in oil yield per hectare. Rape seed contains from 16 to 28 percent protein. For an average yield of 20 quintals of seed from each hectare, 6-9.5 quintals of oil and 9-10 quintals of oil-seed meal are obtained.

Winter rape forms rapidly and furnishes a high yield of fodder (200-300 quintals per hectare, used for cattle feed in the late autumn and early spring, at which times other agricultural crops still have not ripened. In terms of

its digestible protein content, the fodder of winter rape surpasses that of corn and sunflowers by a factor of 1.5-2, thus approaching the pulse crops. One quintal of it contains 16 kilograms of feed units and 2.3 kilograms of protein.

Rape ripens earlier than other feed crops (in April) and its blossoms contain large amounts of nectar and pollen and this promotes a increased honey output. In addition, rape is grown in those areas where the soil-climatic conditions preclude the possibility of cultivating sunflowers or soybeans. This is fully borne out by the experience of workers in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, where rape has been cultivated successfully for approximately 20 years.

The oblast's farms are introducing rape varieties into production, the oil of which does not contain harmful organic acids: Garant, Kvinta, Gloriya, Liragrin, Lirima and El'vira. Compared to 1981 when the sowings of these varieties of rape amounted to 12.7 percent of the overall sowing area for grain, in 1982 -- 84.1 percent. For the 1983 harvest, 92.2 percent of the overall sowing area will be occupied by these varieties.

Within the oblast there are several seed production farms for the production of elite variety rape seed for strain renewal and strain changing purposes, 15 farms are preparing rape for seed purposes and 122 -- for the production of commodity variety seed. A department has been created at the Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture for the Nonchernozem Zone of the Ukrainian SSR, which is carrying out work in conformity with the special purpose scientific-production program "Rape." The chief direction for this program -- the testing, introduction and working out of a technology for the cultivation and processing of new varieties of rape, the oil of which is suitable for food purposes, the oil-seed meal contains almost no harmful substances and the fodder possesses high feed qualities.

The seed production farms are obligated to supply all of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses with high quality rape seed. Towards this end, they plan to sow 790 hectares in the Kvinta, Garant, Liragrin and Liratop varieties in behalf of the 1984 harvest. It is the seed for these varieties which the specialized farms must deliver to the oblast's farms and sell to the state.

Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast has been approved as a base for the European part of the country for the breeding, seed production and cultivation technology for rape. Our farms have been assigned responsibility for supplying this zone with winter rape seed of an oil-bearing and feed production nature.

The introduction of the measures already developed has produced the initial positive results. Having joined in the all-union socialist competition for increasing the production and procurements of oil-bearing crops, the oblast's farms last year harvested more than 7,000 tons of rape seed at a yield of 18.4 quintals per hectare. The yield increased by 5.8 quintals per hectare compared to 1981. Even higher yields were obtained on farms in Bogorodchanskiy, Kosovskiy and Snyatynskiy Rayons -- 20-24.3 quintals.

At the Order of Lenin Pershe Travnya Kolkhoz in Snyatynskiy Rayon, 38.1 quintals of seed were obtained from each hectare, at the Kolkhoz imeni Suvorov

in this same rayon -- 32.5, Ukraine Kolkhoz in Galichskiy Rayon -- 34.1, Kolkhoz imeni Shevchenko in Tlumachskiy Rayon -- 31.8 and at the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Kolomyyskiy Rayon -- 30 quintals of seed.

The high yields made it possible to fulfill the 1982 state plan for rape procurements by 165.7 percent and also the total plan for 2 years of the five-year plan. Of the overall volume of procurements, 2,600 tons of variety seed from regionalized, low-glucose and non-erucic varieties of the 1st reproduction were sold. For the seed sold, the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses received 1,856,700 rubles, including 216,600 rubles in the form of 30 percent bonuses added on to the procurement price for regionalized non-erucic varieties and 745,500 rubles in the form of high quality bonuses. In addition, the farms were issued 8,700 tons of mixed feed and 534 tons of cake in the form of counter sales.

The all-union socialist competition was won by Snyatynskiy Rayon. It was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU. Roughly 24.3 quintals of seed were obtained here from each of 551 hectares and 543 tons, or 285 percent of the plan, sold to the state.

The Kolkhoz imeni Parkhomenko in Gorodenkovskiy Rayon, which fulfilled its plan for selling variety rape seed to the state by 163 percent, was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the sector central committee of the professional trade union.

Rape is a highly efficient crop. Last year each hectare of seed sowing for this crop at the Order of Lenin Pershe Travnaya Kolkhoz in Snyatynskiy Rayon furnished more than 2,000 rubles of net income. At many kolkhozes the yield of rape fodder amounted to 250-300 quintals per hectare, with the production cost for 1 quintal being 0.25 rubles.

The high rape yields obtained in various zones throughout the oblast and considerable over-fulfillment of the plans for selling rape to the state -- such are the results of the expertise being displayed by the farmers, a high level of responsibility and fine organizational work by the agricultural specialists and state inspectorates for the purchase and variety of agricultural products.

The state inspectors exercise constant control over the preparation and issuing of seed to the procurement points. Such control has promoted a situation wherein the farms in Galichskiy, Gorodenkovskiy, Kalushskiy and Kolomyyskiy Rayons, in addition to over-fulfilling their obligations for the sale of rape to the state, also sold such seed as being of 1st grade quality.

A number of problems must be resolved if further improvements are to be realized in the work. The farms still lack the required equipment -- sowing machines with precision sowing norms, machines for harvesting the seed which have attachments for reducing losses. The grain receiving enterprises lack sufficient machines for the post-harvest processing of the seed and also outdoor dryers. Meanwhile, rape seed which is not cleaned or dried out within a period of 4-6 hours loses its germinative capability and becomes unsuitable for processing. A weak area in the cultivation of rape continues to be that of protecting its sowings against weeds, pests and diseases, owing to a shortage of chemical preparations and the equipment required for applying them.

The Food Program calls for an increase in the production and procurements of rape seed. Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast must make a contribution in this regard. Inspired by a high reward, the agricultural workers have undertaken high obligations -- to obtain a rape seed yield of 20-25 quintals per hectare in 1983 and to over-fulfill their plan for selling such seed to the state. These obligations will be fulfilled in an honorable manner.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

REGULATIONS FOR HAY CUTTING, CATTLE PASTURAGE IN TIMBER ENTERPRISES

Moscow LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian 2 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by O. Krassov, scientific associate of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "New Rules for Haying and Pasturage of Cattle in Forests of the USSR"]

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of 27 April 1983 a new addition of the rules for haying and pasturage of cattle in force of the USSR was approved.

Sections for haying and pasturage of cattle can be granted to enterprises of the timber industry and timber procurement industry, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, other agricultural enterprises, and subsidiary farms of enterprises, institutions and organizations as well as to citizens. The rules envision giving preference in the use of these sections to enterprises and workers of the timber industry and the timber procurement industry.

Timber industry enterprises separate out the areas on existing forests and lands of the state timber supply which are suitable for haying and pasturage of cattle: service land allotments for haying to workers of forestry and other categories of workers who have the right to receive them and also sections for pasturage of cattle that are maintained by these workers; sections for haying and pasturage of cattle for workers of the timber industry and the timber procurement industry who maintain cattle but do not have the right to obtain service land allotments, and also sections for providing feeds for public animal husbandry of timber industry enterprises and timber procurement industry enterprises themselves and for their fulfillment of the state plan for hay procurements.

The remaining area that is suitable for haying and pasturage of livestock can be granted to other users. Then preference in obtaining sections is granted to: kolkhozes, solkhozes, other agricultural enterprises and organizations, and also subsidiary farms of enterprises, institutions and organizations; disabled veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and families of those who died or were missing in action (partisans) and people on an equal footing with them under the established policy; participants in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and other people who participated in military operations to protect the USSR and families of servicemen; single mothers with many children; citizens who have concluded

agreements for the production of animal husbandry products with kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, and also several other categories of individuals. Preference in granting these sections is given, other conditions being equal, to enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens who participate in work to restore the forests and propagate trees and do other kinds of forestry work.

For haying they allot areas of agricultural land that is included in the state forest supply. They can also utilize felling areas that have not been reforested, glades and other areas that are not covered with trees on which natural renewal of the forest is not expected until forest crops are produced on them and are suitable for haying and require measures for improvement (drainage, destruction of stumps and so forth).

Pasturage of cattle is permitted in all forests and on all land of the state forest supply that is not covered with trees with the exception of forest preserves and protected forest sections, national and natural parks and other forests in which limited conditions for timber utilization have been established. It is prohibited to pasture livestock on areas of forest crops, on plantations of tree seedlings and other plantations, on sections where measures have not been taken for natural renewal of the forest and others. Each year the timber enterprises, with the participation of representatives of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies, determine the sections of which pasturage of cattle is prohibited. It is possible to prohibit or limit the pasturage of cattle on especially protected sections of forests of the first and second groups of forests and in all groups of mountain forests.

It is prohibited to pasture cattle without a herdsman on the forest area that has been granted. It is also prohibited to pasture goats in forests. The owners of the cattle, if necessary and on instructions from the timber industry enterprises, must fence in the areas for the cattle and the pasture in order to protect the forest crops, seedling areas and other sections of forest. The wood for the fencing is allotted to the users of the pastures by the timber industry enterprises for payment that is made through established taxes.

The following policy has been established for distributing sections for haying and pasturing of cattle: after the distribution of these sections by the timber industry enterprises to forestry workers and workers of the timber procurement industry, and also for their own needs, information about the remaining areas that are suitable for haying and pasturing of cattle is submitted by them to the ispolkoms of the rayon and city soviets of people's deputies no later than 2 months before the beginning of haying or pasturing of cattle so that they can be distributed among the users. In turn, the ispolkoms of the rayon and city soviets of people's deputies notify the timber industry enterprises about the distribution of these sections no later than 2 weeks before the beginning of haying and pasturing of cattle. The timber industry enterprises must, in keeping with the decisions of the ispolkoms of the local soviets of people's deputies, provide for issuing forest tickets and physically grant the sections for haying and pasturage of cattle. The forest tickets for the right to utilize these sections are issued by the timber industry enterprises to all users, including those with the right to utilize service land allotments for haying.

The sections for haying and pasturage of cattle are usually granted for a short period of up to 3 years. It is also possible to assign these sections for long-term use for a period from 3 to 10 years. The timber industry enterprises are responsible for systematic supervision of the utilization of the sections that have been granted for haying and pasturage of cattle.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES EXAMINED

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 3, Mar 83 pp 27-30

[Article by L. Vashchukov, chief, agricultural statistics directorate, USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Efficient Utilization of Agricultural Resources"]

[Text] The USSR Food Program, approved at the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, devotes a great deal of attention to the problem of strengthening the material-technical base of our agriculture and other branches of the APK [agro-industrial complex]. At the same time, fuller utilization of production potential already available and more efficient production operations to insure maximum end results are now becoming critically important. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "...the center of gravity is now shifting—and this will be a distinctive characteristic of agricultural policy in the 1980's—to yield on capital investment, increases in agricultural efficiency and productivity and to extending and improving its links with all branches of the agro-industrial complex."

Increases in agricultural production must now more than before be achieved through efficient utilization of resources invested in agriculture, land, machines and fertilizer. So it is for precisely this reason that problems associated with statistical study of indicators characterizing the on-hand availability, receipt and agricultural utilization of material (including land), labor and financial resources are becoming critically important. A great deal has recently been attempted with the objective of improving the accounting, reporting and economic analysis of these figures. A number of forms of statistical and account reporting and primary bookkeeping and zootechnical accounting have been reviewed and recommendations prepared and submitted concerning statistical study of fixed assets, production costs, labor productivity etc.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises and planning, statistical and agricultural organs now have at their disposal great volumes of information concerning the availability and utilization of fixed and working capital, the structure of these funds and the availability and expenditure of material resources (seed, feed (by type), fuels and lubricants, mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals etc.). Material resources expended are subjected to cost analysis in conjunction with computation of agricultural production cost, which is one of the most important economic indicators characterizing the performance of an agricultural enterprise. Production cost figures represent the total of all expenditures incurred

in producing and selling a product. A decrease of only 1 per cent in kolkhoz and sovkhoz agricultural production costs nationwide would translate into labor and resource economies of more than 1 billion rubles.

Analysis of the data shows that while the rates of growth in all expenditures for agricultural production computed on a per-hectare basis have increased substantially in recent years, we have not seen the same rates of growth in agricultural production. This is resulting in higher kolkhoz and sovkhoz agricultural production costs. Production expenditures per hectare of agricultural land were up 37 per cent during the period 1976-1980 as compared with 1971-1975, while gross agricultural production grew by only 10 per cent. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan period 72.6 rubles in material resources were expended for each 100 rubles of gross production as opposed to a figure of 53.9 rubles for the Ninth Five-Year Plan period. The result has been a 24-per cent increase in the cost of all kolkhoz and sovkhoz agricultural production. The cost of producing 1 quintal of wool has increased substantially—34 percent, the cost of fattening cattle—up 33 per cent and of fattening swine—26 per cent, milk production costs—up 27 per cent.

This situation is to be explained by the impact of many factors. Uneconomical use of existing kolkhoz and sovkhoz resources has had a great impact here. Increases in wages, which were up 8 per cent during the Tenth Five-Year Plan period over the Ninth, had a substantial influence on production costs. At the same time, labor productivity increased at a slower rate than did the rate of increase in wages. For example, the average monthly wage for kolkhozniks engaged in public sector kolkhoz production was up 27 per cent during the period 1976-1980 as compared with 1971-1975, while labor productivity increased only 14 per cent. A similar state of affairs prevails in the case of sovkhozes.

Increases in agricultural production costs have also been the result of increases in the material-intensity of agricultural production and the rising cost of materials and agricultural services performed. Increases in recent years in the price of a number of types of agricultural equipment, construction materials, fuels and lubricants, mineral fertilizers and mixed feed have resulted in increases in material costs per unit of production.

Pursuant to measures designed to increase the profitability of agricultural production as outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree of May 24, 1982 "Measures to Improve the Economic Mechanism and Strengthen Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Economies", statistical organs are now charged with the task of intensifying their statistical and economic analysis of problems associated with agricultural production efficiency and the interaction between agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex. This in turn gives rise to the need to improve the methodology employed in computing agricultural production costs for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises.

This effort is already under way. Basic Regulations Governing the Planning, Accounting and Calculation of Agricultural Production Costs now for the first time contains a section entitled "Standardized Cost Accounting." This kind of accounting will make it possible to determine deviations from norm figures and take account of changes in norms governing labor utilization and expenditures for goods and materials with the objective of identifying ways to decrease

production costs. This will also help identify the causes of deviations in actual expenditures from norms governing production expenditures and estimated expenditures for organizing production and management operations. Both savings and additional expenditures in terms of goods, materials or wages are considered deviations from existing norms.

The monitoring of adherence to expenditure norms should not permit unwarranted departures from established technology, inefficient substitution of some goods and materials for others, overruns in terms of established expenditure norms etc.

Computation of actual production costs using the standardized method of cost accounting is based upon computations of normed (planned) production costs compiled on the basis of expenditure norms in effect at the beginning of a reporting period taking account of any subsequent changes introduced over the course of the year. Calculations are performed for all operations for which plans are made and accounts kept.

Actual production-related expenditures are computed by adding to normed (planned) expenditures or subtracting from them any deviations from established norms identified over the course of the period under review. Actual cost per unit of production will be computed in accordance with established procedures. The standardized accounting method must employ a single nomenclature for accounting objects, articles and expenditures in planning and reporting documents.

On-hand availability, receipt and consumption by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of petroleum products will be controlled with reference to statistical reporting data from Form No. 7, "Fuel and Lubricant Report: On-Hand Availability and Consumption" as well as on the basis of annual kolkhoz report data. Beginning with the report for 1981, figures were introduced to reflect fuel and electricity consumption in greenhouse operations.

The availability of fuel consumption data permits analyses to include comparison of actual consumption with consumption norms and to compute and compare fuel consumption per hectare of cultivated area, per unit of work performed, per ton of production produced and transported etc. However, improvements are required in instructions governing the compilation of production financing plans and annual accounting reports so as to reflect petroleum-product consumption norms.

With the objective of more thoroughly analyzing the efficiency with which material resources are utilized by agriculture, procedures have been developed and one-time surveys are being undertaken to study the service life of agricultural machinery and the conditions under which it is stored and operated during the harvest season as well as to study the storage and consumption of fuel and other petroleum products by agricultural enterprises.

The Agricultural Statistics Directorate of the USSR Central Statistical Administration has, moreover, prepared "Model Procedure for Computing Additional Volumes of Tractor and Truck Operation Made Possible by Fuel Economies Achieved by Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Interfarm Enterprises" and "Model Procedure for Computing the Number of Tractors Written Off Agricultural Inventories Ahead of Schedule." These procedures have been distributed to union republic central statistical administrations.

Statistical and account reporting procedures employ a great number of indicators reflecting the receipt and consumption of mineral fertilizers by type and by crop. At the same time, however, a procedure remains to be developed by which to compute fertilizer effectiveness, that is, actual yields as compared with normed increases. This will be no simple task, of course, but with the use of computers one entirely feasible.

Feed expenses account for 50 per cent of livestock production costs. Reporting procedures currently employed make it possible for state statistical organizations to monitor both feed consumption and feed quality. With the objective of improving these procedures, quarterly Form 24 reports beginning in 1983 will include figures on feed consumption by feed type; final Form 10a-sk reports on feed procurement have introduced figures on amounts of feed reserved to the population. It is our view that feed reporting forms should also include norms governing the consumption of feeds and their structure depending upon the type of livestock involved and the objectives of their contents. Work is now under way on this problem in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Elimination of nonproductive expenditures and losses during the harvesting, storage and transportation of agricultural products will also help reduce agricultural production costs. The USSR Central Statistical Administration and the USSR Central Statistical Administration's scientific research institute have prepared and coordinated with the interested ministries and departments a draft plan of scientifically based procedures to be employed to take account of losses of basic agricultural products at all stages of their production, procurement, primary processing, transportation, storage, processing and sale. This plan is currently under study for approval.

This document is based upon the following methodological principles: record losses of products in fact produced; the procedure will not take account of agricultural production shortfalls due to particular procedures employed, deviations from sowing schedules, inadequate measures taken against weeds and pests, livestock barrenness etc.; losses will be computed on the basis of selective checks and bookkeeping and accounting data.

Work on the development of this procedure revealed the need to make certain additions to and changes in accounting procedures and statistical reporting forms.

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FORESTRY AND TIMBER

EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF LOCAL TIMBER RESOURCES IN UKRAINE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Jun 83 p 2

/Article by F. Kovyazin, candidate of economic sciences and assistant professor in the Department of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production at the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Local Resources"

/Text/ "At all economic levels and in all branches" it was pointed out during the 26th party congress, "a complex of measures should be developed and introduced for achieving economies in the use of resources, including the use of progressive equipment and low-waste product and waste-free technologies and with extensive use being made of leading experience." A great amount of work remains to be carried out in this regard in connection with the organization of production operations in the timber, wood-working and pulp and paper industry. The time is obviously at hand for deciding upon the best manner for utilizing not only the forests as a whole but each tree that is felled and also the waste products of production.

More complete use of local resources can promote more thrifty use of the riches of the forests. Recently there has been a noticeable reduction in the volumes of wood shipments from felling areas in the European zone of the country. The wood has had to be imported from remote regions and this has required the use of transport vehicles and, it follows, additional expenditures. And indeed the situation could change radically if skilful and purposeful use were made of local forest resources. This has been borne out by the operational experience of the Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with mobilizing the collectives of enterprises and organizations of the timber and wood-processing industry towards achieving the efficient use of local forest resources.

What is the essence and value of the experience accumulated by the workers in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast? This oblast is one of the richest in the Ukraine in terms of its forest lands. They occupy approximately 600,000 hectares, or 43 percent of the oblast's entire territory. But what can be done to ensure that the Carpathian forest wealth does not become scarce, while at the same time

we continue to satisfy the wood requirements of the republic's national economy?

The local party organs and specialists attached to procurement and timber processing enterprises have commenced studying the possibilities for further satisfying the requirements for wood through more skilful and efficient use of internal resources, based upon all-round management of the work associated with raising the productivity of the forests and improving the procurement and processing of wood.

Specific measures must be developed and they must be carried out in an unconditional manner. Many questions have been raised repeatedly for discussion by the Bureau of the Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast Party Committee. In 1959, based upon initiative displayed by the oblast committee, the forestry industry was converted over to a new system of management -- timber combines were created at 89 forestry farms, timber industry farms and small wood-working and furniture enterprises. Having replaced numerous timber procurement organizations which earlier viewed their chief task as being that of merely obtaining as much wood as possible, these combines undertook to carry out an entire technological cycle -- from timber procurements and forest restoration work to the production of wood-working products.

The structure of the imeni 60-Letiya Sovetskaya Ukraina Prikarpatles Production timber Procurement Association includes 12 such timber combines, three specialized furniture enterprises, an experimental plant, a mobile mechanized column, a wood technology school and a logistical supply office, to which more than one half million hectares of Carpathian forest land have been turned over. The association is persistently and efficiently following a program aimed at ensuring sound fellings and the restoration of valuable strains, the upgrading of inferior plantings through the introduction of valuable strains, maximum processing of the wood procured and an increase in the production of new products and in a wide assortment. Using internal resources and supported by the party organs and UkSSR Minlesprom /Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry/, powerful plants were built during a brief interval of time for the production of chipboard, fibreboard panels and other products. This served as a reliable base for the industrial use of all production waste products.

In 1978, the collective at Prikarpatles initiated a campaign to achieve a high level of efficiency in forest cultivation, to obtain a maximum amount of wood per hectare of forest area, to make maximum use of each cubic meter of raw material obtained and to improve the quality of the products. The efficient use of wood made it possible to convert over to forest fellings in accordance with the chief use, only within the limits of a computed felling area, thus reducing the volume of timber procurements over the past 20 years by a factor of almost 6. At the present time, more than 50 percent of the wood raw materials are being procured and shipped from improvement and sanitary fellings.

Despite a sharp reduction in the volume of timber procurements, the production of industrial products increased by a factor of 3.2 in recent years. Constant attention is being given to this important branch -- forestry. During the

years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, more than 42 million rubles worth of budgetary allocations were invested in its development; a considerable portion of the funds is being invested as a result of cost accounting activity. The carrying out of economic measures made it possible not only to restore felling 30 years of age but also to cultivate 220,000 hectares of new forest land. At the present time, 3.9 cubic meters of wood are being utilized per hectare of covered forest area, with the average annual increase in the plantings being 5.1 cubic meters. This is of definite importance with regard to obtaining a guaranteed amount of raw material at a site and it makes it possible, both at the present time and in the future, to satisfy for the most part the requirements of the oblast's wood-working enterprises.

Departments for the production of wood-working products were newly built or modernized at all of the base timber combines and new types of products were mastered: more than 10,000 cubic meters of fibreboard panels are being produced annually at the Osmoloda Timber Combine and more than 196,000 cubic meters at the Nadvoryaya and Bygoda combines. Capabilities have been created at Vygoda for the production of 10 million square meters of fibreboard panels and 10,000 tons of wood flour annually. Capabilities have been created at sawmill wood-working and plywood production efforts for the production of technological wood chips for the manufacturing of wood panels and for meeting the requirements of the pulp and paper industry. During the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, 1.17 billion cubic meters of wood waste products, or 70 percent of the overall volume obtained, were used for this product.

The association displays no fear regarding expenditures, a waste-free technology has been introduced into operations and labor is now being evaluated not on the basis of the number of cubic meters procured but rather upon the amount of marketable output obtained per hectare of planting. Use is being made of up to 94 percent of the biomass and at the Vygoda and Nadvornaya combines -- up to 96-97 percent, as a result of which 2.5 million cubic meters of waste products were employed in production throughout the oblast during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone. The overall return from a hectare of forest tract, including by-products, reached 446 rubles.

The association's collective is also carrying out purposeful work aimed at improving the use of the production waste products by enterprises of other ministries and departments engaged in the processing of wood. The volumes and points for collecting wood waste products from 52 enterprises and organizations belonging to different departments were defined and contracts were concluded for waste product deliveries and the manner in which these waste products were to be used was established.

In solving the problems concerned with the all-round use of raw materials, an important role is played by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning further improvements in the utilization of forest resources. In this regard the Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast Party Committee has advanced and is purposefully carrying out two mutually related tasks. First of all, there is the creation and gradual intensification of capabilities for ensuring the thorough processing of all wood bulk. The second task has to do with ensuring that these raw materials and waste products are delivered to the enterprises for processing. But this is not a simple task. The problem is complicated by the fact that the reserves for reducing expenditures are not always readily

apparent. Quite often they are concealed within the production technology itself and the task of changing them, especially when continuous processes are involved, is difficult and at times even risky. Not every specialist or collective is capable of acting in such a bold manner. In such instances, as the experience accumulated in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast and at other leading collectives has shown, a requirement invariably exists for business-like enterprise and innovative example, based upon which it is possible to teach others.

Here the leading role played by communists when they undertake more difficult and responsible assignments is revealed in an especially clear manner. They approve new developments based upon their personal example and also by force of persuasion. New reserves are uncovered with initially are reflected in individual and collective obligations and thereafter they are included in the plans for organizational-technical measures of production associations. Later they are included in the all-city and rayon plans. The quality embodied in the preparation of these plans guarantees success to a decisive degree in all subsequent work carried out in achieving economies in the use of forest raw material resources. This is why a very great role is played by the branch departments of oblast, municipal and rayon party committees and the party committees of enterprises during the developmental stage for such plans.

A great amount of work is being carried out by the Dolinskiy, Nadvornyanskiy and Rozhnyatovskiy rayon party committees. For example, the Dolinskiy Rayon Committee, in solving the problems concerned with the efficient use of local forest raw material resources and converting enterprises of the timber and wood-working industry over to a waste-free production technology, repeatedly discussed them at plenums, before the bureau of the rayon committee and during meetings of the party-economic aktivs in the rayon. The bureau of the rayon committee repeatedly returned to decisions adopted earlier, it controlled the course of their implementation and it provided recommendations and practical assistance to the party organizations in improving the status of affairs at the timber combines. Based upon a thorough study of the recommendations expressed by the communists and also a study of the experience of leading enterprises, measures were developed which, in the form of a definite program, have become a component part of the plan for the social-economic development of the rayon. Special attention was given to the construction of enterprises which will not only ensure the complete processing of the waste products from felling areas and also wood-working waste products, but will also sharply reduce the requirements for lumber. In particular, this has been promoted by production concentration. Two all-round enterprises -- Vygoda and Bolekhov Timber Combines -- were created based upon forestry farms, timber industry farms and small sawmill wood-working and furniture enterprises at Vygoda and Bolekhov.

The rayon party committee is devoting a great amount of attention to strengthening the party organizations of the timber combines and intensifying their influence over all sectors of production activity. Today practically all of the sectors, shifts and departments are headed by communists.

Great importance is also being attached to raising the business-like skills of the engineering-technical workers and making extensive use of the new forms for organization, technical creativity, efficiency promotion work and so forth.

Such a creative approach to organizing and improving production and reorganizing it on a new technical and technological basis serves to guarantee the efficient use of the timber raw material resources. For example, the percentage of use of wood in sawmill operations at the Bolekhov Combine increased from 78.8 in 1975 to 88 percent. At the Vygoda Timber Combine, with the production volumes increasing by 42.9 percent compared to 1960, the shipping of timber decreased by 68.8 percent. The concentration of the timber procurement, forest restoration and wood-working branches under the one administrative and party management not only gave new impulse to the development of this industry, but in addition it promoted a more efficient use of labor resources and all-round management of the economy. The party organizations were strengthened noticeably, their role in unfolding the socialist competition and strengthening labor and production discipline increased and they exerted more influence over the overall status of affairs in the labor collectives.

The technical re-equipping of the branch provided the workers with broad opportunities for obtaining new professions and for improving their skills. Over the past two decades, with the number of manual and office workers increasing by 27 percent, the number of specialists having higher or secondary educations increased by a factor of 5.2 and those with secondary specialized educations -- by a factor of seven.

The party and professional trade union organizations and the administration are constantly displaying concern for improving the working and living conditions of the workers. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, more than 15,000 square meters of housing space, a number of children's pre-school institutes, schools, dining halls, dispensaries and recreation bases were built here.

The party organizations are devoting a great amount of attention to the progressive forms for organizing labor and to issuing moral and material incentives to the workers. Today more than 73 percent of the association's workers are assigned to brigades. All of the workers at the enterprises are fulfilling their norms. Hence, further growth in production must come from raising its efficiency. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, the plans call for the association's production volume to be increased by 53 percent and the production of consumer goods -- by 44 percent; a savings of roughly 600,000 cubic meters of conventional timber materials should be achieved, the use of wood must be raised to 96 percent and the industrial use of waste products -- to 84 percent.

Such raised economic plans testify to the qualitative advances that have been achieved throughout the branch. The indicators achieved are the result of high political and labor activity on the part of the workers, engineering-technical personnel and office workers and the creative, organizational and political work carried out in the collectives and in the party, professional trade union and komsomol organizations and administration. Great importance was attached to the creation of a council of secretaries. It proved to be of considerable assistance in improving the management of the socialist competition, disseminating more rapidly throughout the entire association the accomplishments of leading workers, introducing the best experience into operations and ensuring coordination in the carrying out of all measures planned.

The organizational and political work carried out by the party organizations and the endeavors of the workers and engineering-technical personnel have produced a situation wherein the collective of the Prikarpatles Association has repeatedly emerged the winner in the competition and has had the challenge red banner of the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee conferred upon it. It was by no means an accident that all all-union conference was held in Vygoda in 1978 for the leaders of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry for the purpose of discussing the efficient use of wood and in 1979 -- a seminar for the secretaries of party organizations of enterprises of UkSSR Minlesprom.

An important part of the work being carried out by leading enterprises of the UkSSR Minlesprom -- the overall moral and material interest of the workers in achieving high final results. It motivates the personnel into being thrifty, industrious, prudent and far-sighted. All of this makes it possible almost to achieve that which is impossible. Thus it is not surprising to learn that today the enterprises of UkSSR Minlesprom are cutting down only one half of the number of trees felled earlier and yet their marketable output is greater by a factor of 3.5.

The leading experience accumulated by the workers in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast and other all-round forestry enterprises has confirmed the advantages offered by concentrating in the hands of one element the entire cycle of operations concerned with protecting and multiplying the wealth of the forest and making proper use of the wood raw materials. Moreover, this is required in the basic directions for the country's economic and social development. There is another important consideration -- the party organs in the various areas must devote constant attention to the above. This is why the party organizations must support all manifestations of thrift and instill this valuable quality in the personnel.

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